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DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW EOCENE SOLARIIDÆ FROM ALABAMA.

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

Solarium elaboratum Conrad vir bimixta. Plate I, figs. 1, 2, 3.

Shell elevated, peripheral margins minutely beaded, flattened, acute; umbilical rib very small and placed close to suture, umbilical carina prominent and beaded. Base very finely striated with a strong beaded rib close to the periphery. Spiral ornamentation approaching *Solarium cupola* Heilpr. Max. diam. 15 mm., alt. 7 mm.

Locality: Matthews' Landing beds near Rosebud, Wilcox Co., Ala.

This variety, while belonging to the acutum-elaboratum section, has a combination of characters approaching other sections. The drawings executed by Dr. McConnell, of Washington, show this form so beautifully it is scarcely necessary to describe it.

Prof. W. H. Dall, in Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Science, Vol. 3, part 2, p. 323, Dec. 1892, has divided the Eocene *Solariums* into four sections, and, by letter to me, has lately added a fifth, viz.: Section DINAXIS Dall. "Spire flattened, with the circumference of shell forming the periphery; the umbilicus wide, nearly funicular, with thread-like spiral ribbing or none, the umbilical carina simple or finely granular, forming the base of the shell." This new section includes *S. alabamense* Dall, and the following new species.

Solarium planiforme n. sp. pl. I, figs. 4, 5, 6.

Shell flat, whorls six, apical one smooth, the balance with a beaded spiral boundary followed closely by a smaller spiral likewise beaded, two faint spirals near suture; lines of growth fine, coarser nearer aperture, the side of the body-whorl forming an acute angle with the top and nearly a right angle with the base; the side is slightly convex, with a granular raised line immediately below the periphery and two fainter ones near the base; the basal keel beaded; umbilicus wide, marked with two or three beaded lines. Aperture wedge-shaped, narrower at junction with body-whorl. Max. diameter 19 mm., elevation 6 mm.

Locality: near Rosebud P. O., Wilcox Co., Ala., in Matthews' Landing beds.

A MONTH WITH THE MICHIGAN FISH COMMISSION.

BY BRYANT WALKER, DETROIT, MICH.

In 1893, the Michigan Fish Commission, in co-operation with the University of Michigan, inaugurated a systematic biological examination of the Great Lakes, with special reference to the work of the Commission in replenishing the rapidly decreasing fisheries of the State. The headquarters of the field-party for 1894 was established at Charlevoix, the well-known summer resort, on the east coast of Lake Michigan, and formerly a fishing station of considerable magnitude. Through the kindness of Prof. Henry B. Ward, the Director-in-charge, the writer was invited to spend his vacation with the party as conchologist. In addition to the usual methods of collecting along the shore and from small boats, considerable dredging was done in the deeper waters of both Lake Michigan and Pine Lake. A three days' trip to the Beaver Islands at the northern end of Lake Michigan, was one of the most interesting episodes of the summer, and one most fruitful in its results, as it was, undoubtedly, the first time the islands had been visited for scientific purposes. The unusual facilities enjoyed by the expedition in the line of deep water dredging, have afforded many noteworthy additions to the fauna of the State in all classes of the invertebrata and especially in the mollusca; and, at the suggestion of the editors of THE NAUTILUS, the following summary of the results obtained has